The Know Nothing Demonstration in the A CORRECTED REPORT, MADE BY JUDGE HOPKING. OF ALABAMA, OF THE REMARKS HE SUBMITTED ON when the second process of the second proces search of the classification, although it prohibits Congress from abolishing what all knew was the stress place trade before the year 1898. He desired, in effect, that siaves were intended to be included in the class of persons who may be reclaimed in one State after they had fled from another, as persons limin to service. Ble deals was founded upon the ground that the words made were "persons," and not "siaves." "Persons" was certainly the most appropriate word, because it includes white persons and other freemen bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in this world. The word "slaves" would not have included persons bound to service while they live in the slaves and they slave in the slaves in slaves and in the slaves and they are not included in the three-fifths of other persons. He defended also, the cool, premediated act of millification, and they attempted to maintain the train of the Ganial, upon the abarud ground that every lababitant of a State, and, therefore, if this be true, overly foreigner if he be an inhabitant, as wellas a native board of the constitution, if in the judgment of the Batte, or of these numerous juriets, the ansature of the Batte, and they slave had been any think was not authorized with the search and they are the slave and they are the

specific the size of the service of the size of the size of the size may be present to be a subject of all the size of the service of all the structures. The constitutional rights of the prople of all the Services are the same. In violation of the list of these principle, the disservice of these of these principle, the disservice of these of these principle, the disservice of the size of the same has always, enceded the right so the prople in the Torritories credely by France, and lying seath of the same has of alkinde, in the same has a size of the same has of alkinde, in the same has a size of the same has a si of a new State, that accepted admission upon such terms, that she could not afterwards exercise say power prohibited by the limitation; that she had no right therefore, as each of the thirteen States has, to change her constitution without saking the permission of Coogcess to make the charge, or the approval of that body after the alteration had been made, by which the institution of clavary was recognized in her amended constitution. It would not to long after the establishment, by a majority in Congress, of the dectrins that Congress are considered in the constitution of the constitution of the constitution would not be long after the establishment, by a majority in Congress, of the dectrins that Congress are considered in the constitution of the constitution. The next step which these agitators would take would be to abolish abovery in the size had destroyed by the diminished peace allowed in the destroyed by the diminished peace allowed in the future of our Union, governed by the constitution as it is, and have made in pursuance of it, would be as pelvous and as productive of as much individual happliness and malional prosperity as the past had been well-believed that by action more appointed to a court, and at all times have additionable and prosperity as the past had been well-believed that had the court appealed for a bound not be undergone and as productive of as much individual and prosperity as the past had been well-believed that had the court and the future of our Union, governed by the oneffect as much individual and prosperity as the past had been established and producing the producing of the court and producing the producing of a much individual and producing was visited by eace of the most destructive rain storms which has occurred here for many years. The producing was a stricken out as void, there would be no provision for windows of heaven' seemed to be opposed to their w

acrift about two hundred rafts, which were movely wrecked on the plers of the different bridges. Fars are also entertained that great damage has been done to the crops, as the rain appearatio have been as heavy all over the country.

(From the Pittsburg Post, June 19.]

The storm of rain, which came down so vigorously on Saturday night, seems to have spread over a greater surface, and caused merce destruction of property, than was at first supposed. It seems to have come from the northwest, and that portion of the country clusted north and west of the Allegheay river suffred more than any other part.

Fortunately, the rain was not accompanied by such wind, and the damage is consequently not so great at it otherwise would have been; but, as it is, the less from high water is sufficiently serious to be felt.

Along the Ohio and Pannsylvanis Raifread, the rain poured down in dense torrents; the creeks, runs, &c., were unable to carry away the immense body of water thus precipitated into them, and they all everflowed their banks; running into the fields, houses, &c. The large atome bridge across the Hig Savickly, about fifteen miles from Allegheny, although one of the most substantial on the road, was washed away; while the bridge at Courties; & Run was purifiely destroyed. The track, in many places between this and Rochester, was covered with dirt washed down from the bills, several feet deep, and caused a suspension of travel yearfery; but through the energy of the officers it was cleared off smough to allow the trains to run as much in the afternoon.

Up the Allegheny the sterm also appears to have been pittless. Every little rill and rivulet was converted almost instantly into a founding to mean and pured down the hills with resistless force. Farms on hill sides and in valleys were designed, the fences sweet away, and everything moveable out doors started off in the freshet. Fine creek, were likewise vashed down. The water also ruched and spread over all the adjacent country. Four coal rains of the fine parts o

Court of Affinia, June 19.—Present, all the Judges, except Judge Engeles. Nos. 29, 96, 36, 43, 81 and 21, struck off. No. 219, exchanged with No. 1. No. 164, exchanged with No. 28. Nos. 15 and 17, reserved for June 22. No. 14, reserved for June 20. Nos. 13, 22, 71, 85 and 28, reserved for June 29. Nos. 3, 12, 19 and 32, reserved for June 29. Nos. 3, 77, 92 and 32, reserved for July 2. Nos. 38, 77, 92 and 24, reserved for July 5.

A meeting of this Alliance was held on Monday night in the Raptist church in Camen street, near Grand. The church was well filled with ladies and guntlemen, there being present perhaps over fre hundred. Mr. Edward Falconer, the President of the Alliance in this Ward scoupled the chair, and W. Fleyd efficiated as Secretary.

The exercises were commenced with a prayer by the Reverend Mr. Locum, after which a temperance one was sung by Mr. William H. Oakley. The singing was much

adience, who speke in substance as fellows :-

Reservend C. F. HATTHID was then introduced to the audience, who speke in substance as fellows:

When I was invited to be present upon this eccasion, I understood the object of the meeting was to ascertain how the ministry of this ward stoca upon the Malace law. There was a suspicion against the ministry and the mainistry of this ward stoca upon the Malace law. There was a suspicion against the ministry, asked "where are they?" The Speaker thought they would all prove themselves one in heart in favor of the Maine law. The ministry was burdened with labors, which often prevented them from taking the stand as public advocates for civil law; but when the opportunity offered, on behalf of the Presbyterian denomination, no could pleege they would not be found recreant to the problistory measure. For himself, he had not tasted even wine since be commenced his services as ministry, ever twenty years ago. He had united ever eleven hus dired couples in matrimony, and not even so much as tasted wine, even when pressed upon him by the lips of beauty and lovelines. Years ago, when in college, he presided over a body of fellow students who supported the problistory measure, and this was at a time when nothing but the old fashioned piedge opposed intemperance. This was what he had to say for himself as to his views upon the subject of intemperance Mayer Wood had laid the community under obligations to hims two particulars. First, he had proven that the liquor law could be enforced on the Sabbath, and thus given the public the mow that if it could be enforced upon the Sabbath it could be enforced on the Sabbath, and thus given the public under obligations, because he had shown how utterly fatile it was to rely upon meral susion to suppress intemperance. He had proven that he dramard's heart. Under the discettion of his constitutional advisors, he gave the romusellers the hencet of free trade till the fourth of July, at the same time appealing to them to show to the own munity, by their actions, that the law was necessary to r

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSER'S

DECISION OF THE SUFREME COURT OF MASSACHUSERTS
ON A SECTION OF THE MAINS LIQUOR LAW.

[From the Boston Traveller, June 19]

The Habes Corpus of Betzy J. Sulfrom—Chief Justice Shaw came inte court this morning, acompanied to deliver his opinion in the case of Betsay J. Sulfrom petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus, which was argued on Saturday last.

He stated that the prisoner was committed under the lith section of the new Liquor law, for selling without license: and from the sentence of the Police Court she appealed. She was the ordered to recognize to prosecute her appeal to the next Court of Common Pleas, and shide the final soutence of that court. She is brought here on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that by the 32d section of the sew Liquor law, she should have been committed differently, viz.: "to saide the sentence of the Court appealed from."

Now this is a penal statute and must be construed stricty. It cannot be forced from its obvious meaning on merely technical or other grounds. We cannot know what the Legislature meant, except so far as we accertain from the lenguage of the statute itself. The provision is thus:—

Sect. 32. Every person convicted under the last section. Cet any offence under this act, by any police court, or Justice

tain from the lenguage of the statute itself. The provision is thus:—

Sect 32. Every person convicted under the last section, or of any offence under this act, by any police court, or Justice of the Peace, may appeal frem the centence to the Court or Common Pleas, or to the Municipal Court, then next to be helden in the same county; and such appellant shall be committed to abide the rentence of the said justice or court until he shall receptive to the Commonwealth in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars, with wo good and sufficient surveites, with condition to appear at the centra expended to, and there to prosecute his appeal, and to abide the sentence of the court thereon, and in time meantime to keep the peace and be or good behaviour.

By the first clause of this section, a right to appeal is given in clear and distinct terms, and this is mecassary in order to satisfy that article of the Bill of Rights which secures to every one charged with a crime the right of trial by jury; Justices of the Peace and Pelice Courts do not furnish a trial.

But it has always been held that if there is an unob

terrey teneral, who said that the last clause of the 32d section was insensible and void, that if this clause was stricken out as void, there would be no provision for holding the appellants, and in that case the party must go at large, and the remedy would be, when the appeal was entered by the commonwealth, to bring the appellant in by capas for seatence; but it is not probable that this was the intention of the Legislature.

But there is another ground that is perfectly consistent with the statute and the ordinary rules of construction; we admit to their full extent the arguments of the petitioner's counsel, that the last clause of this section is wholly resugnant, inconsistent, unconstitutional and void.

The question then arises what is to be the result? If void, the statute is to be construed as if it was not there, and although it is contended that all other laws for the committal of appealants are repealed by the last section of the new liquor law.

We think that argument cannot be sustained, for the reason that the clause being entire y void, has no force, or even to repeal statutes inconsistent with its provisions.

This leaves the Revised Statutes, chapter 138, section

visions.

This leaves the Revised Statutes, chapter 138, section I, in full force, and the committal being in accordance with that section, is valid, though the commitment would be wholly unsupported by the 32d section of the new Honor law.

The prisoner was therefore remanded into custody.

The prisoner was therefore remanded into custedly.

MISJELLANEOUS.

On the 13th inst., as we learn from the Lowell Courier a two horse Boston wagon, laden with five casks of ligner, and driven by Mr. Jeremiah Dempey, a liquer dealer, 82 congress street, Boston, was sleed by the police of Lowell, in Central street, near the American House. The driver, and also Mr. John Johnson, who was on the wagon, were taken to the watchhouse, and yesterday morning the liquor was stored at the Uty Agency. The horses and wagon are in possession of the city anthorities. The case comes up for examination on the 23d inst., until which time Demptey and Johnson recognized for their appearance. The liquor is understood to have been on its way to New Hampshire.

On the 14th inst., Levi Jackson, Assistant Marshal in Worcester, Mass., seized in the premises of Lewis Gan

on its way to New Hampshire.

On the 14th inst., Levi Jackson, Assistant Marshal in Worcester, Mass., seized in the premises of Levis Gam ther, situated in the court off Main street behind Sargent's block, 14 haif bhis, of beer, labelled "temperance small beer," and c7 bottles of wine. The liquors were placed in safe keeping, to await the issue of further examination. In Flitchburg, Mass., a few days since, a constable was convinced that the breath of a stranger whom he met at the depot smelt of liquor, and enticing him to the look up under the pretence of procuring a drink, he shored him in and kept him there all day. At the subsequent examination before a justice, it appeared that the stranger was perfectly sober, and the Receille anys the constable will probably be required to pay damages for false imprisonment.

The Portland inquest was continued on Friday with testimony similar to that we have published. The city marshal, Worthy Barrows testified that he had no intelligence of a meb organized to break into the City Agency till low told him in the evening at 15 part 5. Four er five of the place fired revolvers from the room. Worthy Barrows says that, to the best of his knowledge, he fired his pistol high over the head of the leader of the riot. The cry then was from the cutoids, "The cory is dead: rush forward." "We dropped our pistols and fired three rounds immediately." He bought his revelver that evening at 60 clock, cwing to a combination of circumstance, one of which was that, a day or two before, a stone had been thrown at his head.

A resolution has been adopted by the Common Counci of Fall River, sustaining the Mayor in any lawful means which he may deem expedient to enforce the liquor law, and authorining him to increase the day and night police, as he may think advisable for the execution of it.

In Worcester, on Friday, the liquor seized on the pre mises of Bridges Boyle, Central street, a forting tage, was condensed. Evidence was adduced in relation to the quality of the stuff; and it being test

ATTEMPT TO RAISE A CHAIN USED IN REVOLU-TIONARY TIMES.—Mr. Hishep, owner of Rishep's Floating Derrick, yesteriay, at West Point, commensed the un-dersking of raising the massive chain which, under or-ders from Washington, in 1778, we shink, was mode-its weight being five hundred tons—and string across the Hudson at West Point to intercept the passage of British vessels about that place. The chain was broken at each side a few years after it was put up, and has re-mained undisturbed since, though one or two of its mas-sive links were for years on exhibition at the late Alba-ny Museum. The depth of the river at the point where it lies is 125 feet. Mr. Bishop has sounded it, and satis-fied himself that he can raise it.—Albany & rgut, June 20.

Enrelment of the Militia.

The fellewing instructions to the Census Marshale has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General at Albany:—

The Assessors of the several counties of the State are requested and enjoined to take particular care in making a perfect enrelment of all purposes liable to do military duity. The law of 1864 leasens and simplifies very much their labors, as the addition of a celumn to the usual assessment roll is all the presparation that is necessary to carry out its provisions. By application to the County Clerks of the several counties such of the Assessors as have not been samplied can procurs or have access to the law of 1884. All efficers of the militia are interested in leading their aid to Assessors and urging them to the performance of their duty, as the quots of arms which this State annually receives from the general government is materially lessuand by an imperfect enrolment, and the ability of this department to furnish arms and accountments to the different regiments is thereby soriously affected.

Obstancy.

Died at his residence on the Cattarangus Reservation, June 17, Harry Two Gum (He ja-on-queb), head chief of the Seneca Nation of Indians, aged 75 years. Two Gum, was a step-sen of the Asmons crater Red Jacket, and was been within the limits of the new city of Buffalo He was engaged in the war of IRI2, especially the cause of his great father, the President; participated in the battless of Bridgewater and Chippews, and for a long series of years exercised a cotrolling influence over his nation. He was distinguished for his communding presence, probity of conduct, wise and moderate counses, an lightened views of national policy, and an earnest advocacy of religion and of every enterprise which had for its object the amelioration and improvement of his people. A bright star has fallen, and gloom and darkness bread in its place! The old chiefs are passing away, and with them the ancient virtues, traditions, and nationality of the Senecas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 20-6 P. M.
The speculative excitement is Wall street has already reached tever heat. The transactions at the first board to day were more extensive and at the first board to day were more extensive and at better prices than have heretofore been realized this sesson. The advance is at a rate altogether unwarranted by the position of the stocks, or by their prospects. The operations on time compose the bulk of business at the board; a more mode-rate improvement might have been more permanent. Fancy stocks begin to feel the influence of speculation, and as they have not been much inflated yet, they may attract more attention and draw speculators from more substantial securities. Nearly everthing on the list advanced this morning. Buyers seem to lose sight of the extent of the in flation already realized, and purchase on time with apparent impunity. The bears do not appear to be at all dismayed by the rapid advance in market values, but put out contracts freely, in any way to suit. State stocks, railroad bonds, canal stocks, coal stocks, railroad stocks, are all sold on time, at current rates, by the bears, who have an abiding faith in reactions and relapses. At present prices they have a strong tide in their favor, in the shape of interest. More money is absorbed in stock spec capital is likely to be more active from this as well

At the first board to-day, Louisiana 6's advanced per cent; California 7's, ¿; Tennesses 6's, ½; Erie Bonds, 1875, 1; Hudson River third mortgage Bonds, 14; Illinois Cantral Bonds, 4; do. Free land, 14; New York Central Bonds, 1; do. 7's, 4; land, 14; New York Central Bonds, 2; db. 7's, 4; Nicaragua Transit, 4; Canton Company, 4; Harlem, 4; New York Central Railroad, 2; Eric Railroad, 1½; Reading Railroad, 2; Michigan Central Railroad, 1; Michigan Southern, 3; Panama, 3; Chicago and Rock Island, ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5; Galena and Chicago, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 3. Stonington Railroad fell off 2 per cent; Hudson Palicroad and Chicago, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 3. Railroad, 1. The sales were very large of all the leading stocks. The sales of railroad bonds at the first board to-day amount to about \$250,000, more than one-half of which was of the two classes of changs arount to about \$250,000, more than one-half of which was of the two classes of illinois Central; Erie Bonds, Hudson Railroad, Nev York Central, Harlem, Terre Haute and Alton made up the balance, all at better prices. The differences existing between the Erie and New York Central Railroad Companies, in regard to rates and running regulations, are entirely neutralized, so far as any self-ter on the market value of their stocks is concerned, by the speculative myvements in the street. Rading was not so active or buyyant to day as other prominent railroad stocks. All the stocks of the firm. An advance of two, three and five per cent a day caunot be continued long. That all those railroads favorably located for the teachcard markets, will do a large freighting business when the new crops come for ward, cannot for a moment be doubted; but whether it will be profitable or not depende entirely upon the extent of competition existing at the time. Capitalists and other men of means must not be again deceived by the declaration of large dividends by any of our railroad companies. Railroads for the present must depend entirely upon their net earnings for dividends. The interior of the boller, however, as is seen to the call the continued long. The time for borrowing money for such purposes has gone by, never, we hope, to come again. Five per cent semi-annually is as much as any railroad in the country can pay and keep clear of debt.

At the second board the market was a little unsettied. Harlem fell off + per cent; Galena and Chieve the amendation of the smear many adapted to be used for coal. The prominent for coal markets of the smear many adapted to the swerk equilation. The cumberland of the work required the coal unatable and other men of means must not be again deceived by the declaration of large dividends by any of our railroad companies. Railroads for the present must depend entirely upon their net earnings for dividends. The coal used to the work required the coal to the coal and the coal and the coal and

settled. Harlem fell off † per cent; Galena and Chicago, 1. Missouri 6's advanced ‡; Liluois Cea. Chicago, 1. Missouri of advanced 4; Linous Ceatral Railroad, 1; Erie Railroad, 2; Panama, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, ½; Michigan Central, 2. The high prices ruling for Western railroad stocks is bringing them cut, and we may look for a great change in the class of holders. There were large sales of Galena and Chicago and Cleveland and Toledo this afternoon. It is always best to realize a good profit, particularly after an upward movement

of great rapidity.

The steamship Africa, from Boston for Liverpool

to-day, carried out \$811,000 in specie.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday), at 121 o'clock, at the Merchante' Ex change.

Simeon Draper will sell at auction to morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, \$600,000 bonds of the Delaware, Latkawarns and Western Railroad Company, being the remainder of the issue of \$1,500,000 by that company for the extension of its road from the Lacks wanna coal region toward New York.

At the Mining Board the following sales were made:-500 Gardiner Gold....\$1 55 150 Hiwasse........3 75 700 do........\$30 1 60 Isabella Copper... 50 500 do.......\$10 1 55

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office, to-day, were as follows:-

annual interest on the Albany bonds, and on the Pittefield and North Adams Railroad stock, will be paid on the 2d proximo; the Hamilton and Appleton Manufacturing companies of Lowell, each 4 per cent; Boston and Worcester, 3 per cent. The Cheshire Railroad Company has declared a dividend of \$2 per share (in bonds).

The Newark Banking and Insurance Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, besides a dividend of tan per cent from the surplus funds—both payable on the first of July. The whole amount of this dividend is of July. The whole amount of this dividend is \$76,297 50. This substantial old institution will thus pay its stockholders for the year the handsome aum of twenty per cent on their investment.

The Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per

cent per annum, on all sums of \$500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over \$500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on

and after Monday, July 16th.

The receivers of the People's Bank of Paterson,
New Jersey, have declared a further dividend of
twenty-two per cent on the outstanding certificates,
payable on the 25th inst.

The Beston Courier of the 20th inst. says:—

The Reston Ourier of the 20th inst. says:—
A remarkably cheerful feeling pervaded and animated both stock and money markets throughout yesterday. The transactions at the board, however, were not very large, but more inclination was evinced to buy than to sell. After the board, there were sales of Mains at 95; Western at 93%, and Worcester at 92, with their dividends on.

The Western divides 3%; the Maine 3; the Worsester 3, and the Oid Colony 3, in money; and the Cheshire at 29, with their dividends on.

The Western divides 3%; the Maine 3; the Worsester 3, and the Oid Colony 3, in money; and the Cheshire 2, in bonds. The Western is decidedly the cheapest rail-read stock in the New England States, and is intrinsically worth \$130 per share, including, of course, its large reserves. It ought surely to command par in the market, and yet it was sold yesterday at 5% per cent discount, dividend off Boston and Lowell was held at 76. Fitchburg at 78; Providence at 67%, and Eastern at 53. Michigan Central scrip was in demand at par, which price was also offered for the stock.

By the arrival of the steamship Avia at Halifax, we have, through the medium of the telegraph,

we have, through the medium of the telegraph, three days later intelligence than that received yes-terday by the St. Louis at this port. The commer-cial and financial accounts are of the most favora-ble character. The cotton market remained at the ble character. The cotton market remained at the close the same as previously quoted. A day or two before the departure of the Asia a slight de cline was realized, but prices recovered, and after an active speculation closed firm. Indian corn had advanced during the week previous to the 9th inst. Cousels had advanced # per cent, and it is reported that the bullon in the Bank of England

had largely increased. The political advices are important and interesting.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst., states that it is announced officially that Mr. Alexander, trustee and holder of the notes of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, for \$1,158,000, has taken possession of the road, and is now operating it for the benefit of Page & Bacon, or of those was claim under them, by virtue of the deed of assign ment. It is in the power of the trustee at any time to offer the road for sale, first giving twenty days notice thereof, and this, it is presumed, will soon be done.

There is no doubt but that coal will ultimately be

universally used by locomotives on our railroa is for generating steam. The high price of wood makes its consumption an important item is the operating expenditures of our railroads, particularly those of the New England States, and the result of any effort made to displace such an expensive article by one not only cheaper, but more compact in bulk, should be made known far and wide throughout the land. The Boston Traveller of the 19th instant gives the following account of experiments made with two locomotive engines, in the consumption of Cumberland coal, on several railroads in that vicinity:-

shall probably have a vari obtain a coal machine every	way adapted to our roads.	a few
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10000 Missouri 6's 97% 500 Ill CenRR bds. 84% 1500 do 84% 1600 NY Cen 7's 102%	100 do 1063/ 100 Hud Riv RR, 510 43 100 Gal & Chie RR 111	10 3/3/4
	100 Gal & Chie RR. 111 40 do 110½ 100 do 110 50 do b80 111	Allerto
200 shs Ill Cen RR. 96% 200 shs Ill Cen RR. 30% 100 Nic Trans Co. 53 16% 50 Canton Co. 32 27%	100 do 1101/2	Rrown
100 Nic Trans Co b3 16%	50 do b80 111	O'Brie
50 Canton Co 88 2734	100 CI & Tol RR 13 93	1000
100 00	100 4060 93%	Total
50 do b30 2734	100 do 530 94 100 do 660 93 % 100 do 515 94 240 do 83 93 %	56.6
35 NYCen RR 1003	240 60 83 93%	-
50 do 530 27 ½ 50 do 530 27 ½ 35 NYCen RR 100½ 185 Erie RR 51½ 100 do 55 51¾ 100 do 58 52	10 MichSo&No laRR 110); 40 Mich Cen RR 108 25 Mich So&N InCon 193	have n
100 do b8 52	25 Mich Soan InCon 103	mains
200 A. NO BOL	The second of the second of the second	a4 180

CITY TRADE REPORT.
WHEN MADAY, June 30—6 P
lets of peris at 6c.
BRESDUTTER. Flor. r-The market was firmer,

\$10 for country prime, and \$10 80 a \$12 50 for mess de Reef bams were unchanged. Cut mests—200 parkages cold at 7% c a 7% c for shoulders, and 9% c. a 10% c. for hama. Bacon was qu et Lard—300 a 400 bbis were seld at 10% c. a 10% c. RCR.—200 cashs were sold at 5% c. a 6% c. RCR.—210 cashs were sold at 5% c. a 6% c. a 6% c. RCR.—210 cashs were sold at 5% c. a 66% c. a 6% c. RCR.—10. 800 bushels Ashton's, to arrive, at 45c. Jeffrey & D'Orsey's was at \$1:0.

SUGAR,—The market was very active and closed at friend rates. The sales footed up about 2,800 hbds cuba muscovade, at 5% c. a 6c., with a fancy let of 200 hbds at 5% c., and 500 boxes a 6% c.

WHENCEY.—About 200 bbls. State and Ohio were sold at 35c a 35½ c.

The following property was sold yesterday by order of the Superior Cenrt, at the Merchanta' dxchange. It was bought about eighteen months since by a gentleman who was lost in the ill-fated steamship Arctic, for dity thou-sand dollars, and has now, as will be seen, only brought an aggregate of \$41,725—being a loss, if we include taxes and interest, of upwards of ten thousand del-lars: ars:-1 lot on Breadway, N. W. corner 46th st., 23-10 lot on Breadway, N. w. obline. \$6,000 by 100. \$6,000 let on Broadway, adjoining the above, 23-10 by 94 4,250 do. 23-10 by 88 4,100

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855.

At Allerton's Washington Drove Yard, the supply of beef cattle was pretty good for the week, and the market is, perhaps, a shade easier, though prices shew no material abstement. The supplies came chiefly from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and the quality on the whole, was rather common. Good beeves were scarce, and these brought relatively higher prices. The demand

Hudson River Railroad	7
Erie Railroad	8
Derkin Minoschauser	200
Illinois, on cars	8
Ohio, on cars	5
Kentucky	3
Indiana	3
New York State	
Other Stock.	271
Harlem Railroad—Cows and calves	
" -Venl calves	61

Hudson River Railroad—Sheep and lambs Boats—Swine	•	29	5
Prices.			i
Beef cattle, ext. quality, per 100 lbs.\$11 00			
Do. good quality 10 00	2	10 50	
Do. common 9 60		9 60	
Do. inferior 8 50			
Cowes and calves, good 40 00			
			ß
Veals, good grass fed 4		- 6	

MeG.		k Son	at F	diawois	****	THE REAL PROPERTY.	SMARK	1000	STATE OF THE PARTY.	86
223	sheer	D		8957 75	38	sheer			\$142	00
90	ćo.			448 25	28	do.			152	00
67	do.			647 50	57	do.			232	00
71	do.	2000		271 25	25					
31	do.			108 26	30	lamb			. 128	00
09				346 99						
20				491 25						
18				73 50	18	do.	195		. 83	75
6				27 00						
37				109 00						
1.	214 ,	heen	and I	ambs, a		17.00			4.846	45
ve	-	per l	head				2000		83 95	52
				memori						
***	- 4	Bros	wning'	memori	EEGUL	i or a	Pres	by an	mes w	10
95		Livi	mpg	\$100 75	907	ahaa.	T DE C		-	-
24	de			106 50	207	anee.		****	245	01
52		and the		106 50	110	40.			. 040	0

teep. 273 45 180 do. 692 10
do. 870 50 189 do. (pror) 430 60
mbs and sheep 229 90 62 do. 172 50
mbs and sheep 2825 10 lambs. 46 90
mbs and sheep 283 37 6 lambs and sheep 27 00
do. 294 00 36 sheep (poor) 72 00
do. 328 00 50 do. 225 00
mbs and sheep 161 75 17 lambs. 72 26

All sold. 88 00 a \$10 50 eves we and calves 25 00 a 40 00 sis (live weight) 6 a 70 lergen Hill there have been sales of about 100 head lie, per Erie Rallroad, 61 of which were from the elphia market. Prices ranged about the same as atter.

Veal Sheep and Calces. Lambs. 683 1,019 51 2,815 94 3,639 68 245 596

Domestic Markets.

New Berrond Ori, Market, June 18.—Sperm.—We have no new feature to present in sperm, which yet remains firm. The transactions include sales of 685 bbls. at 180 cents. In Fairhaves naise of 165 bbls. at 180e. Whale.—The market for whale is quiet, belders evineing an indifference to operate. The only transactions we know of are 310 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Fairhaven we hear of a sale of 1,000 bbls. upon private terms. Whalebeen.—Transactions for the week include sales of 67,500 lbs. Ochetak at 45c., and 12,000 de. at a price not transpired. Also 9,500 lbs. South-Sea at 28 a 35 cts.